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ADDITIONAL	r				
APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/845,335	05/01/2001	Barbara Clough	117-349	4115	
7590 09/14/2004			EXAMINER		
	Road, 8th Floor		GRUN, JAMES LESLIE		
Arlington, VA	22201		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1641	1641	
			DATE MAILED: 09/14/2004		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<u> </u>						
Office Action Summary		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		09/845,335	CLOUGH ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
.,		James L Grun	1641			
 Period for	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
THE M - Extensi after SI - If the po - If NO p - Failure Any rep	RTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY AILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. ons of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.130 X (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. eriod for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply eriod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, only received by the Office later than three months after the mailing of patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days Il apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from to cause the application to become ABANDONEE	ely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. 0 (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)⊠ F	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>06 No</u>	vember 2003				
	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
	·					
Disposition	n of Claims					
4a 5)□ C 6)⊠ C 7)□ C	claim(s) 17-21 is/are pending in the application. a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw claim(s) is/are allowed. claim(s) 17-21 is/are rejected. claim(s) is/are objected to. claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	n from consideration.				
Application	n Papers					
10)⊠ Tr A R	ne specification is objected to by the Examiner. ne drawing(s) filed on <u>01 May 2001</u> is/are: a) pplicant may not request that any objection to the drawing sheet(s) including the correction to declaration is objected to by the Examine oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine	accepted or b) objected to by a case of a case	37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority un	der 35 U.S.C. § 119					
a) [1. 2. 3.	cknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign p All b) Some * c) None of: Certified copies of the priority documents Certified copies of the priority documents Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau (the attached detailed Office action for a list of	have been received. have been received in Applicatio y documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	n Nod in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice o 2) Notice o 3) Informat	of References Cited (PTO-892) If Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) If Draftsperson's Patent (S) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) If Date 01 May 2001.	4) Interview Summary (F Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5) Notice of Informal Pat 6) Other:				

To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Technology Center 1600, Group 1640, Art Unit 1641.

This application has been filed with informal drawings that are acceptable for examination purposes only. Applicant is required to submit acceptable corrected drawings suitable for publication within the time period set in the Office action. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Submission of corrected drawings may no longer be held in abeyance pending the indication of allowable subject matter. Failure to take corrective action within the set period will result in **ABANDONMENT** of the application. Direct any inquiries concerning drawing review to the Drawing Review Branch at (703) 305-8404.

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: page 19, line 2, -Three-- is misspelled. Appropriate correction is required.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

The specification is objected to under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to provide an adequate written description of the invention, and failing to adequately teach how to make and/or use the invention, i.e. failing to provide an enabling disclosure.

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Claims 17-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Inadequate guidance is presented for how to use the "identifying" methodology because there is nothing presented in the specification that would allow one to extrapolate from an in vitro assay system to the effect one would expect in situ (i.e. intracellularly) or in vivo. Success of any therapeutic composition is dependent not only upon a particular mode of action but also upon adequate concentrations of drug reaching the desired site of activity. For function it would seem that a compound identified by the instant method would need to possess the ability to cross the membranes of both the host cell and the parasite. The effect of a test compound on a cell extract or on an RNA fragment is not predictive of activity against intact organisms if the compound does not penetrate the membrane to arrive at the appropriate site of activity (see e.g. page 559 of Parmeggiani et al, Ann. Rev. Microbiol. 39: 557-577, 1985). It would appear that any compound "identified" by the instant method would require further unpredictable experimentation to determine if that compound functions as an anti-malarial. Thus, without such further unpredictable experimentation, experimentation which is undue, the method does not serve as "indicative that the compound is an anti-malarial" as is instantly claimed. Moreover, applicant provides no nexus believable to one of skill in the art between the ability of a compound to merely bind to the 23S rRNA encoded by P. falciparum plastid DNA and any ability of that compound to potentially function as an anti-malarial. Even if binding is shown to occur intracellularly between the compound and the 23S rRNA encoded by P. falciparum plastid DNA (see above), whether such binding has any significance in inhibiting the functioning of the

rRNA, and thus any anti-malarial activity, is entirely unknown and unpredictable merely by binding determination. For example, GTP or the P. falciparum ribosomal protein equivalent to the L11 protein of Escherichia coli would be expected to bind to the GTPase site of the rRNA and one would not take such binding as an indication or suggestion of anti-malarial activity of these compounds. It would therefore seem unpredictable which compounds, if any, identified with the disclosed methodology will be eventually shown to have the apeutic function. The claims are based merely on speculation that any compound identified with the in vitro screening method would be effective in vivo. For the above reasons, one would not be assured of the ability to practice the invention as instantly claimed.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 17-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claims 17-21, "the 23S ribosomal RNA", "the plastid DNA", "the malaria parasite", and "the GTPase domain" lack antecedent basis.

In claims 18 and 19, "the amount", "the absence", and "the presence" lack antecedent basis. The relationship of "could be an anti-malarial" to the previously claimed "is an antimalarial" is not clear and would appear not to further limit the recitation in the independent claim.

In claims 20-21, "the position" lacks antecedent basis.

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In claim 21, "the sequence" lacks antecedent basis.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. § 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 17, 20, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) as being anticipated by McConkey et al. (J. Biol. Chem. 272: 2046, Jan. 1997) in light of the known mechanism of action of the antibiotic thiostrepton as also confirmed in Rogers et al. (RNA 3: 815, August 1997).

McConkey et al. contacted the 23S ribosomal RNA (rRNA) encoded on the plastid DNA of *P. falciparum* with thiostrepton and determined growth of parasites comprising the ribosomal RNA. The reference thereby determined the binding of thiostrepton to the rRNA in light of the known mechanism of action of thiostrepton which is dependent upon binding to the GTPase domain of 23S rRNA as taught in the reference and as also confirmed in Rogers et al.

Claims 17, 20, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) as being clearly anticipated by Rogers et al. (RNA 3: 815, August 1997).

Rogers et al. contacted a fragment of the 23S ribosomal RNA (rRNA) encoded on the plastid DNA of *P. falciparum* corresponding to the nucleotide 1051-1109 GTPase domain in the 23S rRNA of *E. coli* with thiostrepton and determined binding thereto (see e.g. Fig. 2).

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Donovick et al (U.S. Patent No. 2,982,689) teach thiostrepton.

Garrett (TIBS <u>8</u>: 189, 1983) teaches the binding of thiostrepton to 23S rRNA.

Beckers et al. (J. Clin Invest. <u>95</u>: 367, 1995) propose the ribosomes encoded on the plastid DNA of Apicomplexan parasites as antimicrobial targets.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James L. Grun, Ph.D., whose telephone number is (571) 272-0821. The examiner can normally be reached on weekdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Long Le, SPE, can be contacted at (571) 272-0823.

The phone numbers for official facsimile transmitted communications to TC 1600, Group 1640, are (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application, or requests to supply missing elements from Office communications, should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-1600.

James L. Grun, Ph.D. September 8, 2004

CHRISTOPHER L. CHIN PRIMARY EXAMINER GROUP 1800-/64/

9/1-/04

Christoph L. Chin